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A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## BIRTH.

On the 14th November, at No. 8, Sophia Road, Singapore, the wife of T. D. CANNING, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 14th November, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, FRANCIS MAITLAND, of the firm of Linstead &amp; Davis, to ALICE FRASER SMITH, youngest daughter of the late Captain STOPANI.

On the 15th October, at the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Brompton, Bristol, by the Rev. Ed. Mortimer, Vicar, WALTER MAKEPEACE, of Singapore, to RAY, youngest daughter of the late W. A. PITT, and of Mrs. PITT, "Radcliffe," Melita Road, Bristol.

On the 14th November, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, ROBERT CURRAN PETHERBRIDGE, of Jelapah, Negri Sembilan, youngest son of the late CHARLES GIBBS PETHERBRIDGE, to WILHELMINA, eldest daughter of HENRY WINCKLES, of Forest Hill, London.

## DEATHS.

Suddenly, D. B. ADAMSON, Marine Engineer, aged 40 years. The funeral will pass the Monument, Happy Valley, at 9 a.m., to-day. [2991]

On the 12th October, at Eastbourne, R. S. WALKER, formerly of Hongkong, aged 81 years.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VEXES ROAD CH.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 20th November, 1901.

The recent action, or rather refusal to take any action, on the part of the Russian authorities at Vladivostok, news of which has just arrived from that port, is not without significance. It appears from a letter which

reaches us from a correspondent in Vladivostok that on the 28th ult. a general meeting took place at the house of the Military Governor, Lieutenant-General TOURCHAGOFF, of the municipal, harbour, and other officials, and representatives of all the Russian and foreign firms, for the purpose of sending to M. ROMANOFF, Deputy Minister of Finance, a Note in which were specified the various wants of the Russian maritime province and of the city and harbour of Vladivostok itself. The Note contained a carefully considered protest against the enforcement of customs duties at Vladivostok. It also criticised the way in which the Customs House conducts its work and the insufficiency of the staff employed, necessitating occasionally that cargoes have to lie for weeks on board owing to the lack of warehouses, whereby they are often spoiled before the Customs officer can pass the goods. The Note, however, it is to be remarked, offered no suggestions as to how the present difficulties are to be got over and the local merchants to be saved from the heavy losses which they are now experiencing. M. ROMANOFF, having read the Note with care, replied that, in the first place, all hopes of making Vladivostok again a free port must be abandoned at once. The

law passed by the Russian Government, with definite political objects in view and the general welfare of the country at heart, could not, he continued, be upset in consideration for the comparatively minor interests of Vladivostok and its neighbourhood. On the other hand, said M. ROMANOFF, the Department of Finance at St. Petersburg was ready to help the young community in its development by various concessions. This assurance, according to our correspondent, did little to encourage the Vladivostok commercial houses, whose dreams of once more seeing the port thrown open were ruthlessly dispelled by the words of the Deputy Minister of Finance. We do not know that the commercial community at the Northern port entertained strong hopes of the restoration of freedom. There has been little enough in the past commercial policy of Russia to warrant such hopes. Nor is there any reason to imagine that in event of Russian predominance in Manchuria continuing unchecked there will be any more commercial facilities offered there than in any part of the Russian Empire.

Yesterday morning the Italian transport *Marco Minghetti* left for the South.

The visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum last week included 363 non-Chinese and 233 Chinese to the former, 100 non-Chinese and 1,512 Chinese to the latter institution.

During last week there were reported 3 cases of diphtheria (Portuguese) and 4 of enteric fever (European), two of the latter being the *s.s. Adam* and imported from Shanghai. There were no fatalities.

We have received from Messrs. Raphael Tuck &amp; Sons, Ltd., our customary consignment of Christmas and New Year cards, calendar books, and toy-books. There are many novel designs among them and the cards as a whole are got up with that variety and tastefulness for which this enterprising house is famous.

The Interport tennis match between Mr. N. Ramsay, of Shanghai, and Mr. G. F. Green, of the Straits Settlements, was played at the Wigwam Club, and resulted in a win for the Shanghai representative by 3 sets to 1. This morning—at 10.30—Ramsay will play Hancock, of Hongkong, on the Cricket Ground.

The Hongkong-Shanghai billiard match took place at the Club yesterday. Before dinner the four-handed game ended in an easy victory for Hongkong (Messrs. A. G. Stokes and E. H. Hinds), who scored 500 to the 268 of Shanghai (Messrs. E. Clarke and J. Mann). Hinds in particular playing a fine game. After dinner the two singles resulted as follows—Stokes 250, Clark 137; Hinds 250, Mann, 165.

Upon returning from a visit to the U.S. flag ship *Kentucky* on Monday afternoon, Consul-General and Mrs. Rublee and a friend had a rather unpleasant experience. A short distance from the Blake Pier they were set upon by four or five German sailors, all more or less intoxicated, who rushed at Mrs. Rublee's chair and assaulted the coolies. They then made for the Consul and his friend, who managed to keep them off until their attention was attracted by some Chinese in the neighbourhood whom they attacked, thus enabling Consul and Mrs. Rublee to get away in safety. We are informed that the matter has been referred to the German Consul. The police were as usual not to be found, although the assault took place in one of the busiest quarters of the city.

The marriage took place at St. John's Cathedral yesterday of Mr. Frank Maitland, of the firm of Messrs. Linstead and Davis, merchants, Des Vexes Road Central, with Miss Alice Fraser Smith Stopani, youngest daughter of the late Captain Stopani. The Rev. F. T. Johnson officiated. A large number of friends and guests were present at the ceremony, the bride and bridegroom being very popular in the Colony. A full choral service was given by the choir of the Cathedral. Mr. G. Grimble presiding at the organ. The bride looked extremely pretty in her charming bridal costume, and was attended by two very sweet juvenile bridesmaids. Mr. E. Shawan, Miss Stopani's guardian, gave the bride away. After the ceremony a reception was held at the house, in Park Road, of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Gordon.

The Hongkong A.D.C. last evening in the Theatre Royal gave a second performance of William Brough's one-act farce *Trying It On*, the production of which had been arranged in honour of our cricketing visitors from Shanghai and the Straits. There was a fairly large house, and the entertainment was of a very enjoyable nature. The cast was the same as on the occasion of the first presentation of the piece on Friday night. Mr. C. H. P. Hay was highly amusing in the rôle of Mr. Walsingham Potts, Mrs. Hawkins charmingly piquant in that of Lucy the maid. Mr. C. Hudson as Mr. Jobstock, Mrs. Cumming as Mrs. Jobstock, and Miss Hutchings in the character of Fanny, acted with that ability upon which we commented in our previous notice. Mr. G. H. Ardron appeared even to greater advantage than before as Mr. Tittlebat. Following upon the farce, came a repetition of the "Plantation Revels" entertainment, which was much appreciated and warmly applauded. The band of the R.W.F. supplied the music.

At the Royal Colonial Institute on the 16th ult. among the 38 Fellows elected was Mr. B. R. P. Bakon (China).

A telegram to the Osaka Mainichi dated London, Nov. 18th, says—Lord Rosebery has signified his intention to re-enter political life and to concentrate his efforts upon the advancement of Liberalism.

At a horse-show at Nashville, Tennessee, last month, a horse called *Sure Pop*, belonging to Messrs. Crowe and Murray, Toronto, broke the world's record for the high jump, clearing 7 feet 4 inches. The previous record was 7 feet 3 inches, made by *Roschery*, owned by George Popper, Toronto.

Last year's record for the working of the Indian Mints shows that no gold was coined, but silver coinage reached 1,725 lakhs of rupees, which is the highest record, there being great pressure on the mints to meet the urgent demands for silver. The total revenue was 475 lakhs, and the expenditure 23 lakhs. The profit was transferred to the credit of the gold reserve of the Government. There were 1,026 convictions for offences in connection with false coinage.

It is officially reported from the Yalu, on the Manchou-Coréan borders, that of 600 odd Russian troops sent up from Port Arthur, the other day, 400 of them have been stationed at Pinghuangcheng, the last Manchurian city west of the Yalu river, and 200 odd placed as a garrison of Antungshan, this side, or west of Pinghuangcheng. The Chinese garrisons were driven out, and the object of placing Russian troops in their stead is said to be to prevent the Manchurians from taxing the inhabitants there.

Mr. W. R. Rockhill, U.S. Commissioner to China, arrived at Victoria, B.C., on the 16th ult. en route to Washington. In the course of an interview Mr. Rockhill talked about the condition of Peking, and said:—The poorer class of Chinese, the coolies, for instance, have profited greatly as a result of the occupation of Peking by the allies. The poor men have now more money than they ever had, while many of the erstwhile rich Chinese are destitute as a result of the Chinese troubles. The coolies have been given employment by the allied forces in building and other works, and have been paid better than ever they were until as the Commissioner put it, the rich are becoming poverty-stricken, whereas the common people, who have reaped their golden harvest, are in affluence.

The *Indian and Eastern Engineer* in an article on "Railways in China" says:—Diplomacy in the Far East is becoming largely negotiations connected with railways and concessions generally. The other railway lines in China which are either projected or being carried out, may involve international questions. The connections and extensions of these will all lead to very difficult questions, which will require to be dealt with not only with tact, but also firmness. British interests must be in the hands of men who not only know China well, but who also understand the policies of the representatives of the foreign Powers who are not infrequently doing all they can to circumvent their wishes and to damage the interests which they represent.

The sensational Molinoux murder-trial in New York is still remembered. The latest development is given in some telegrams last month. An Albany, N.Y., despatch of the 15th ult. says:—The court of appeals has granted Roland B. Molinoux a new trial. Molinoux was convicted of the murder of Catherine J. Adams in New York city and sentenced to death. The court grants a new trial on a prevailing opinion written by Judge Werner of Rochester, his principal ground being that the lower court erred in admitting evidence as to another alleged crime, the death of Barnett, and thus merged two issues. Another telegram dated New York, 15th October, says:—Up to six o'clock this evening Roland B. Molinoux, in Sing Sing prison, had not been informed that he had been granted a new trial. General Molinoux reached Ossining early in the evening, but it was then too late for him to go to the prison as the doors closed for the night at 5.30 o'clock. Warden Johnson adhered to his decision not to disclose the news to the prisoner until officially notified from Albany.

The *Daily Colonist* of Victoria, B.C., on the 16th ult. writes—Company No. 19, Western Division, R. G. A., which has been stationed at Work Point for just two years and two weeks, have received orders to proceed to Hongkong. When it is to leave has not yet been decided, but probably not until after the arrival of the company which is to relieve it. The company which is to come is Company No. 21 of the Western Division, R. G. A., now stationed in Bermuda. It will be with regret that Victorians hear of the intended departure of Company No. 19, the officers and men of which have made many friends since their arrival here. The men too do not view the move with favour as they have become attached to this city, which is so much like the towns in the Old Country from which they come, and where the climate is so favourable. It is expected that a couple of weeks will see them on one of the *Empresses*. As the R. H. A. were the first British troops to cross the Pacific from China to Canada on their way home, the R. G. A. will be the first to cross from Canada to China. The British government have evidently come to the conclusion that the Pacific route is the best for transporting troops to and from the Orient. There are close upon two hundred officers and men in Company No. 19, the officers being Major Wynne, Capt. McDonald, and Lieutenants Wynne, Gregory and Smith. Before coming to Victoria the company spent just two years at Halifax, that being about the length of time they remain at one place.The Italian cruisers *Ferrara* and *Vesuvio* met at Shanghai the *Vittorio Pisani* and *Elba* and will then leave for home, a new naval division taking their place, including the flagship *Marco Polo*.

The Japanese Government is reported to have telegraphed instructions to the Imperial Envoy at Peking to express condolence to the Chinese Government on the death of Li Hung-chang. Mr. Komura, Foreign Minister, despatched a similar message to the family of Li Hung-chang.

The Nagasaki Chamber of Commerce contemplates making a thorough investigation into the principal merchandise to be imported into China, as it is expected that on account of the new Customs tariff the 5 per cent. specific duty may greatly affect goods shipped from Japan to China.

A Land Registration law is in preparation in the Philippines, modelled on what is known as the "Torrens system" in the United States, Australia, and elsewhere. Commissioner Ide, Secretary of Finance and Justice, is preparing the code, by which titles to real estate can be guaranteed by the Government and the work of tracing ownership for the purposes of buying and selling property can be reduced to a minimum.

Mr. A. L. Haslett, a Methodist Episcopal minister of Colorado City, has arrived in Manila entrusted with a special mission from the U.S. Secretary of War to enquire into the moral condition of the American troops in the Philippines, owing to recent attacks which have been made. He is also to visit British garrisons in India and the Straits for purposes of comparison. The drink question too will be part of his study.

According to our Portsmouth correspondent, Mr. E. R. Bellis, C.M.G., has made a generous offer to the Jewish Board of Guardians, London. He has offered to hand over on the occasion of the King's Coronation, his mansion, Green Park House, Piccadilly, which will be in the line of route of the procession, to the Board. The entire amount received for the accommodation—every seat to be paid for—will be devoted to that Jewish charity, which means a gift of several hundreds of pounds.

The Straits Chinese British subjects who some few months back signed a petition to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies praying to be allowed to become Volunteers for local service, have been informed that "His Majesty's Government has received with much gratification this evidence of the patriotic and loyal spirit which animates the Straits-born Chinese and hopes that it will be possible to utilise their services as Volunteers." All those who signed the petition, as well as other Straits Chinese British subjects who are desirous of being enrolled as Volunteers, have been asked to fill in their names and other particulars required of them with as little delay as possible.

The visit of the Marquis Ito to England, which now seems to be assured, will be the third paid by the ex-Premier of Japan to this country, says the *London and China Express*. His first visit, says a London correspondent, was hardly propitious. It was made when he was quite a youth; and with a friend, now the Count Inouye, he left home to learn Western methods. The two lads went to Nagasaki, enquired as to a passage to London, and were put on board the ship just departing. They were surprised when they discovered that they were booked as ordinary sailors and forced to scrub the decks and perform other like offices. That was not so harmful, perhaps, as the fact that the English sailors soon discovered that their Japanese comrades had a good deal of money, and by dint of hard gambling relieved them of all but two dollars. The Marquis Ito's second visit was of a different kind. It was after the formation of the Japanese Parliament, when he came to England and Germany to study constitutional practice and law.Almost simultaneously with the departure from home waters last month of the long-delayed *Cressy*, the Russian battleship *Peresviet* left for the Far East. The *Peresviet* was laid down as far back as November, 1895, so that she has not been built with any remarkable speed. She is really something between the battleship and the armoured cruiser, as she carries no guns heavier than the 10 in., which is mounted in her big turrets fore and aft. She has an auxiliary battery of eleven 8 in. quick-firers, of which, however, only ten are behind armour. Her speed on the measured mile was 19 knots, while her continuous sea speed may be placed at 16 knots. Her tonnage is about that of the *Cressy*, and all things considered the British ship is probably the better compromise, as she is faster by a couple of knots, and has two more 6 in. guns behind armour. The *Peresviet* is one of a group of three, practically identical ships, all of which are to go to the Far East when completed. Russia has now six battleships in the Far East, the *Peresviet*, the three *Poltava*, *Navarin* and *Sisak* Veliki. As against these Britain has also six, counting the *Cressy* as a battleship and supposing that the *Barfleur* does not return. "We have thus," writes a naval correspondent to a home paper, "no margin of superiority, indeed, the very opposite when the French *Redoubtable*, which is also in Chinese waters, is taken in account. This is not a satisfactory state of affairs, but till the *Onopros* can be spared from the Mediterranean, and the *Vengeur* is ready, it is hard to see how further reinforcements can be sent out. Russia also has in the Far East the powerful armoured cruiser *Gromobit*, which is certainly a better ship than our *Terrible*, and which is, perhaps, not far behind the *Cressy* in fighting qualities. Still our China fleet is stronger than it looks on paper, owing to the good shooting which has marked it, and for which we have largely to thank Captain Scott."

## TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

## THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LONDON, 19th November, 9.25 p.m.

## THE MANCHURIAN CONVENTION.

It is alleged that official information has been received from Peking to the effect that Prince Ching has left Haifengfu with instructions to conclude the Manchurian treaty. It is uncertain whether Russia's terms have been completely accepted.

## GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, 19th November, 9.25 p.m.

## THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

The draft Isthmian Canal treaty has been signed on the basis, it is believed, of freedom for the merchant marine and wardens of all nations.

## REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 17th November.

THE GALE IN GREAT BRITAIN. During the gale last week in Great Britain there were 61 wrecks, and 177 persons drowned.

## REINFORCEMENTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

All the available men from the following regiments have been ordered to be in readiness to sail for the Cape on the 15th December:—  
Royal Irish Regiment.  
Cheshire Regiment.  
South Wales Borderers.  
Hampshire Regiment.  
South Lancashire Regiment.  
Royal West Surrey Regiment.  
Durham Light Infantry.

## THE NEW CHINESE TARIFF.

The following notification was issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs at Canton over the date of 14th November:—

Notice is hereby given that:—  
1. On and after the 11th inst., the Tariff of Import Duties hitherto existing and the list of Duty-free Goods cease to be operative and, until further notice, whatever is imported, with certain exceptions, is to pay an effective 5 per cent. ad valorem Duty.2. The exceptions are as follows:—  
(a) Foreign Rice, Corn, and Flour, as well as Gold and Silver, coined and uncoined, are exempt from Duty.(b) The Import Duty on Opium remains unchanged at thirty taels, that and *lekia* at the rate of eighty taels, or one hundred and ten taels in all, per picul, being payable simultaneously as at present.

(c) Foreign Goods on the way to China or which shall have been despatched to China within six days after the signature of the Protocol—that is, on or before the 13th September—were to pay Import Duty according to the old Tariff, a fixed Duty if enumerated, and an ad valorem 5 per cent. Duty if unenumerated, and are to be exempt from Duty if on the Duty-free list. Goods despatched after the 13th September are to pay an effective 5 per cent. according to the new rules.

(d) Merchandise taken out of bond is to pay Duty according to its liability on the day of bonding—that is, if already in bond, or if bonded on any future day, but forming part of a cargo now on the way to China or despatched to China on or before the 13th September, it is to be treated according to the old Tariff and Tariff Rules. All other bonded imports are to pay an effective 5 per cent.

(e) Whatever is imported for the use of Legations at Peking is exempt from Import Duty—applications for Exemption Permits, etc., to be countersigned and sealed by the Consulate of the Legation concerned.

(f) Whatever is shipped or discharged for the use of Foreign forces, military or naval, is exempt from Import Duty—applications for Exemption Permits, etc., to be countersigned and sealed by the Consulate of the flag concerned.

3. The values on which the new Tariff is to be applied will be the average values for the three years 1897, 1898, 1899, but pending its completion and publication, and in order to minimise trouble and expedite business, Duty will be accepted on the values set forth in the Statistical Secretary's List of Values for 1897, copies will soon be procurable, price 50 cents per copy, at Shanghai at Messrs. Kelly &amp; Walsh, and at outposts at the Customs House. Where the valuation of this List is questioned, the market value of the day minus Duty and charges, or where that cannot be ascertained, invoice value plus 10 per cent., will rule instead; but as this will involve detention of goods concerned, owner's risk and expense, all such market or selling market, invoice value can be ascertained and settled, it is hoped the valuation of the List will be acquiesced in.

4. Goods exported pay Duty according to the Tariff hitherto existing.

5. Coast Trade Duty, which is not an Import Duty, but a Coast Duty on Native produce, remains as before, and is not affected by the effective 5 per cent. rules.

The I.M.C. have taken over the Native Customs, up to the present, only at Swatow, Kincheow, and Pakhoi in Kwangtung province. At Canton the *status quo ante* exists, as the Hopoo duties to hand over to the Customs, and preferential duties continue as in the past. The I.M.C. have referred to Peking, and pending the decision an account is being kept of all duties collected by the Native Customs officials.

## THE INTERPORT CRICKET FESTIVAL.

HONGKONG v. SHANGHAI.

The unfinished match between Hongkong and Shanghai was completed, yesterday, the Cricket Festival being thus brought to a close after eight days' play. On the previous evening when stumps were drawn the Hongkong team were engaged in their second innings and had scored 87 runs for 5 wickets, Dorrell and Dyson batting. These players now took

the wicket against Mann and Potter. Dyson's overnight score was 13, a figure which has been fatal to him in several of his late matches. On this occasion, too, the Major failed to get past his "unlucky 13." Off the first ball of the day, which came from Mann's end, he was cleanly caught by Price in the slips. Score, 87-6-13. Bird took up the batting and opened the score by cranking a loose ball round to leg for 4. Quite a succession of boundary hits followed upon this, Dorrell being responsible for most of them with his well-known slashing drives. He and Bird appeared to be settling down for a long stay at the wicket. Both were playing a free, confident game—and especially so the Captain—which very soon added a welcome 25 to the yet meagre total. The completion of the century brought the batsmen a round of applause. Stanion took over the bowling at Mann's end after 20 minutes' play. For several overs subsequently, there were few runs added to the score. The wicket was bumpy and was playing very badly, the balls rising to a height that made for snickered catches. It was in this way that Bird was dismissed. He was neatly caught by Wallace in the slips off Potter. Score, 124-7-20. Cox was next man in. His partnership with Dorrell, if a short, was a merry one. The Captain allowed Potter to the leg boundary, while Cox sent away two splendid hits to point off Stanion's bowling—one for 4 and the other for 2. Both bats scored freely for six or seven overs, and carried the score to 150 in right stylish fashion. Mann, who was put on to relieve Potter, had his first delivery driven to the off for 4 by Cox, and was also hit to the leg boundary by the same batsman. Another on hit, which just missed being a 6, was made by the Secretary of Stanion, and he had up a well-hit, though lucky, 22 when Price caught him in the slips. Score, 157 for 8 wickets. This left only 1 wicket to fall, Gratix being an absentee owing to sickness. Preedy was last man in. It was his ill-luck not to have a single ball, for when he came to the wicket the bowling changed ends and Dorrell was clean bowled by Mann's first delivery. Score 157.

The Hongkong innings had closed at 11 o'clock. Shanghai went to the wicket at 11.25. A. E. Lanning and McEuen being first men in. Bird opened the bowling against Lanning, who cut the first ball to point for a single. McEuen did the same with the third. Preedy took up the bowling at the City Hall end. His swift delivery in the first over showed up the bumpy nature of the pitch, for nearly every ball rose far over the bats. Off this initial essay each batsman scored a single run. The first boundary of the innings was secured off this bowler by McEuen who cut sharply through the slips with a low ball which Hancock missed. McEuen brought the score up to double figures by placing Bird prettily to square leg. Lanning gave a nice exhibition of cutting when he came to face Preedy again but failed to get through the slips owing to smart fielding. He continued however in the same over to draw a loose ball nicely round to the square leg for 4. Twenty-five minutes' play brought the score up to 20. Just before this figure was reached a chance of getting the first wicket down was narrowly missed: a fielded ball was thrown to the wrong end, otherwise McEuen had been easily run out. As it was, it took Lanning all his time to recover his ground before the balls were sent flying by Arthur at wicket. The batsmen were playing a very careful, steady game, finding out the weak places in the field, and securing a string of singles by virtue of judicious placing, to leg especially. In addition, McEuen had two boundary hits off Preedy—one a magnificent drive to the off. At the end of 45 minutes' play, Hancock relieved Preedy and had his first delivery driven to leg for 4 by Lanning, his third for a single. Lanning was showing a complete command of the bowling. When he next faced Bird's attack he drove a fine ball to the off for 4. It was a remarkable feature of his innings, as it had been of those that went before, the number of nasty knocks he received. Time and again he was hit on the body and the legs by rising balls and once on the face. As a result he carried a limp with him right through the latter part of his tenancy of the wicket. But the injuries which befell him did not mar the excellence of his game. He stood up pluckily to the defence and contributed a big share of the runs that brought the total up to the half century. When the total had been augmented to 60, Dorrell took over Bird's end, thus making his *debut* as a bowler in the Festival matches. His third was cut to point by Lanning; except for this single the over was unproductive of runs. The fielding was very good now, Cox, Clifton Brown, and Franklin doing well. Twice, however, Lanning found a way through and secured a boundary each time, cutting Dorrell and driving Hancock to the off. The score was mounting up with a regularity—if not a rapidity—which made the chances of Hongkong securing a victory more and more remote every minute. Lanning and McEuen were betting the bowling completely. In less than an hour and a half 70 runs had been registered. Hancock was now replaced by Bird. Just before the tiffin-bell rang the fall of the first wicket came, by McEuen being run out: a short hit was smartly returned by Dorrell, and Arthur knocked over the wicket when McEuen was a yard from home. Score, 73-1-25.

When the game was resumed after tiffin Rose joined Lanning, but the partnership











## AUCTIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 21st NOVEMBER, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 36, MORRISON HILL ROAD, Wanchai, A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. (Full particulars in Catalogue.) On View from WEDNESDAY, the 20th NOVEMBER. TERMS:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 15th November, 1901. [2914]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

CURIOS: CURIOS!! CURIOS!!! THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 23rd NOVEMBER INSTANT, at 11 A.M., in the Rooms on the Second Floor above their Sales Rooms, No. 20, Des Vaux Road, A CHOICE COLLECTION OF JAPANESE WORKS OF ART. Consisting:—IVORY CARVINGS, OLD IVORY and WOOD NETSUKES, GOLD LACQUERS, OLD and NEW BRONZES, HANDSOME INLAID PANELS and SCREENS, SILVER and COPPER CLOISONNE WARES, ANTIQUE and MODERN SATSUMA and IMARI CERAMICS including—A FAMOUS OLD DAIKIMO BUREAU with CREST, A CARVED PINK and an INLAID SCREEN of WONDERFUL WORKMANSHIP, &c., &c., &c. Open for Inspection in the Rooms above-mentioned from to-day. Catalogues will be issued on THURSDAY, the 21st instant. The sale of this collection offers an opportunity to secure specimens of Japanese Art becoming rarer every day. TERMS:—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [2934]

## INSURANCES

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG. The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates. SIEMSEN & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [29]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE. The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office. Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. [32]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY. TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1900, £14,732,681. I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£23,000,000 0 0 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£7,500,000 0 0 PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£87,500 0 0 II. FIRE FUND.....£2,533,718 14 4

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 3rd July, 1901. [1641]

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON. FOUNDED 1710. The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates. SIEMSEN & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 16th May, 1892. [30]

SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates. HOLTZ, JACOB & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [33]

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO, CANADA. INCORPORATED 1851. CAPITAL.....£240,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates. W. MEYERINK & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 18th May, 1900. [185]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG. The Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are PREPARED to ACCEPT First Class Foreign and Chinese Risks at Current Rates. SIEMSEN & CO. Hongkong, 29th May, 1895. [13]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates. REUTER, BRÖCKELMANN & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [194]

"L'URBAINE" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD. (Established 1838). THE Undersigned, having been appointed GENERAL AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at current rates. P. LEMAIRE & CO. Hongkong, 7th February, 1901. [439]

## HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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SIEN TING. SUEGEON DENTIST. No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation Free. Hongkong, 23rd September, 1891. [2405]

A ON & CO., PHOTOGRAPHERS AND PORTRAIT PAINTERS. All kinds of Oil Paintings and Photographs. Enlargements. 18A, TOP FLOOR, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Opposite to Chas. J. Gassp & Co. Hongkong, 20th March, 1901.

QUAN WAH & CO., DEALERS IN ITALIAN MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS. DESIGNS & PRICES ON APPLICATION at No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong. Hongkong, 17th October, 1899. [2646]

TSANG FOO & CO. SAM WING HING. COAL MERCHANTS. No. 48, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL. Telephone No. 329. Hongkong, 23rd September, 1901. [2411]

## [ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

## THE BROWN CHRIST.

BY A. J. DAWSON (Author of "More Sentiment," "Bismillah," "God's Foundling," &c.).

"Christ God who saved man, save most Of men, Count Gismund who saved me."

Christmas Eve fell on a Sunday that year. If it had come on any other day than Sunday, matters might have been different. To begin with, little Jimmy Martin always had more beating on a Sunday than on any other day in the week, because like Martin, little Jimmy's father had more leisure on that day, and spent more time in the two cellars which Jimmy, with unconscious irony, called "home." Also, like Martin, he was invariably more drunk on Saturday nights than on other occasions, and as a consequence, more heavily-handed on the Sabbath than on other days.

Then, too, on the Saturday preceding this last Sunday in the year, like Martin had anticipated the great Christmas festival by drinking to excess, even as excess in the consumption of alcohol was judged by him himself, drinking till clotted red flakes swam in the air before his little, blue-coated eyes, and nagging voices inside the strange thing which he called the devil between them, had made no secret of urging the man to find human bodies—small ones for choice—and smash them to red-running pulp.

Fortune had willed otherwise, however, and like Martin, having fallen asleep in his own doorway, during Sunday's small hours, had not woken for hours, large or small. But he made up for lost time when he woke, in the dark yellow dawn-light of the day before Christmas. He did his best then, with the little spirit left him after six hours sleep on a damp doorstep, and the neighbours afterwards knew, by the vivid discolourations of Mrs. Ike Martin's face, that he had been keeping up the traditions of his breed that dreary Sunday morning.

Later in the day, like Martin stumbled across his only living son, little Jimmy, who was surprisedly chewing a treacherous crust in a dark corner of the back cellar. Ike lunged out shakily, and grabbed the boy where his rage had most lately been, and shook him up by the ears. "What the hell are you doing?" he said, thickly, as the boy fell between his knees. "What the hell are you doing?"

Undisturbed as ever, little Jimmy offered no reply to this direct appeal, though it was backed by a couple of well-placed blows. The child was always called "Little Jimmy," except by Ike Martin, who generally used some other appellation. And indeed the boy was not large. The thrashing—"hammering" he called it—which Jimmy received on this particular occasion, was of a perfunctory character, and far less prolonged than usual. For one thing, Ike was a little weaker and shaken up by the events of the previous evening. And then, too, he had lost his belt and never enjoyed using his bare hands, even in beating Jimmy. So the boy escaped into the street with very few fresh bruises, and not much added soreness in the old ones.

Yet, though dry-eyed and perfectly silent as he wandered down the grimy street, little Jimmy's narrow shoulders heaved convulsively at intervals, and long, gripping sobs rose in his panty chest, to strangle themselves in his throat. Unfortunates for himself, Jimmy, the child, endowed with a vivid imagination, and an active, sensitive nervous system, which made the mere stock which a "hammering" entailed a source of much anticipatory and subsequent suffering. Still, by God's grace, he was a child, and, therefore, no stranger to the softness of forgetting.

Little Jimmy wandered into the Mission Room at the corner of Hyacinth Court Sunday school was being held in the Mission Room. It was not a pleasant place for Jimmy to attend Sunday school. But on this occasion he wandered in and sat down near the door, drawing his legs together and resting his head on his hand that interesting salvage of a rubbish heap, which he called his hat, as he did so. The fire in the Mission Room was visible from the street without, and there had been some talk in Hyacinth Court of a young man, a new teacher, who carried sweets and chestnuts, and other pleasing ediments in his pockets, and was not above dispensing these earthly trifles amongst gifts of a more spiritual character.

These facts are mentioned for the benefit of lovers of facts, and not with any underhand idea of suggesting a sordid motive as the cause of little Jimmy's wandering into the Mission Room.

A hymn was being sung as Jimmy entered the room, and at its conclusion a young man with a warm, brown face, kindly brown eyes, and rough brown clothes, beckoned to little Jimmy, and motioned the boy to a vacant place at his side. This vacant place was close to the fire, and the head of a struggling knot of ragged girls and boys, to whom the brown young man was talking. Jimmy took the proffered place, and resting his pointed chin on one old-looking little hand, leaned forward to listen.

"You see," the young man was saying, "being the Son of God, of course He knew all about angels and saints, and—very good people, you know, before He came down to the earth at all. When He was here, living just as we—loves that, there's no doubt He gave Himself more to boys and girls and cooters and poor folk—like us—than to rich folk, or to very good people. Christ's father, you see—down here in the world, I mean—was just a working carpenter; and Christ was born in a stable, just an ordinary stable like McCormack's, over the road. And He said that it made them happier—in Heaven, you know—when one regular old lot, who'd been in prison, perhaps, or been pretty bad, anyhow, turned over a new leaf and said his prayers regularly, and tried to live clean and straight; it made them more glad than when ninety-nine church people, and—very good sort of folk, you know, came to Heaven. 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